

INFORMATION REPORT

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REPORT

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REFERENCES

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3. ~~These~~ plans are worked out in accord with the supervisor of the extracting unit. They are then sent to be checked by the supervisor of the responsible section (pillar or wall). The plans are later returned to the bureau of planning. In the bureau of planning, these plans are very carefully safeguarded. Subsequently, they are summarized and sent to the Gliwice Association of the Coal Industry (Gliwickie Zjednoczenie Przemyslu Weglowego) in Gliwice. (Gleiwitz).
4. The same procedure is used to check the execution of the plan. Moreover, before the start of a new month, a requirement plan for explosives is made out to the bureau for explosives, as well as a plan for supplies, such as wood, iron, conveyer belts, motors, rails, nails, shovels, calcium carbide, and outfits.
5. After accomplishing these tasks, the following records are kept currently during the month: schedule of shifts (whether day or night), schedule of workers, production load charts (harmonogramy), forms HP-1 and HP-2, schedule of workers on direct coal operations, working-face records (for statistical purposes), breakdown of daily extraction by individual faces, percentage schedules of extraction and productivity of each face (this information is passed on to the workers).
6. Besides this, regular office duties are carried out, such as issuance of vacation cards and medical cards to workers, appointment of official delegations to various courses, calculation of "dniowki" [a standard work day used for accounting purposes] etc. Records on machine operations are also kept for statistical purposes.
7. At the end of the month, records on the productivity of each face are calculated in meters and tons, and compared with planned norms. If the norm has not been fulfilled, the foreman is penalized. If the norm varies greatly from the planned norm, then the productivity for the entire month of a given crew is checked for possible sabotage. Workers' earnings are figured according to these controlled and compared schedules. Copies of these schedules are sent to the so-called "labor competition movement." The names of the best miners are placed on an honor list, and they are given premiums. The names of miners who have not fulfilled their norms are put on a list of "loafers."
8. The official who keeps statistics on the activities of the extracting unit must send a written report to the Gliwice Association of the Coal Industry in Gliwice each day. Some information is given by telephone in code; apparently certain statistics are needed on a more immediate basis. The daily report includes such information as: extraction, in tons and percentages; number of standard days worked; status of workers; absences; distribution of coal; and status of stockpiles. Moreover, at the end of the month, statistics prepared a report of employment which shows all standard days worked according to category, i.e., Sundays, week-days, and overtime.
9. Statistics also prepares a report on assets (wartosciach), form P-2, and a technical report, form D-1; the latter includes the following ten tables:

Table 1. Labor time

Table 2. Extraction, according to seams

Table 3. Stowage

Table 4. Data on mining front

Table 5. Extraction, according to units

Table 6. Drainage

Table 7. Condition of machines

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Table 8. Extraction, according to assortments

Table 9. Mechanization

Table 10. Consumption of materials.

10. The 1953 extraction, in percentage, ranged from 100 to 105 percent of the quota. The Zabrze Wschod mine fulfilled the monthly quotas set by the plan, and twice the total productivity reached 101.5 percent.

11. In 1952, the plan was fulfilled 100 percent in January only; it was not fulfilled during the other months. The average daily extraction was 6,300 tons (without rock); the average monthly extraction 175,000 tons; and the average annual extraction, about two million tons. In 1951, the coal mine extracted exactly 2,020,163 tons of coal.

12. The following are some statistics on the mine:

Number of standard days worked - 125,000 to 135,000
 Tons of coal passing through washeries - about 70,000
 Extraction is divided into gas coal and fuel coal. Gas coal extraction is about 50,000 tons per month.
 Almost 10 percent of the total loading is done by automatic loading methods. Loading by coal cutters amounts to approximately 60 percent. The coal mine is endeavoring to increase automatic loading with the use of combines.

Equipment: 10 heavy duty coal conveyers ("pancery"), 3 loading combines, 2 Duckbill loaders, 5 other type loaders, 15,000 meters of conveyor belt, 1,100 meters of troughs, 200 drives, 250 drilling machines, 200 hammers for roof-support work, about 25 underground electric locomotives, over 1,500 coal carts, 2 electric and machine repair shops per each shaft (underground).

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